

may recommend pay increases. If that is the case, on the first day of the 101st Congress, I will offer a resolution to disapprove the pay raise. With a national debt of more than \$2.6 trillion and continuing annual deficits exceeding \$140 billion, I strongly believe that Members of Congress should not receive a pay increase. Until we balance the budget, our salaries should not increase.

Mr. President, we need reform. No vote, no raise, period. It is as simple as that.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT STAFFORD

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, with the adjournment of the 100th Congress upon us, I would like to take a moment to express my regret that very soon the Senate will lose one of its truly distinguished members, Senator ROBERT STAFFORD, of Vermont.

The entire Nation is indebted to Senator STAFFORD for his excellent work on the Environment and Public Works Committee. Through his dogged persistence, the Superfund Program was significantly expanded to help clean away the toxic wastes choking our cities, rivers, and streams, and the Clean Water Act was improved to ensure safe drinking water and to create many vital water projects.

Senator STAFFORD also has been a vigilant guardian of our education system. As chairman of the Education Subcommittee for the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, he worked to preserve and enhance many essential educational programs. His sponsorship of the Higher Education Act has enabled thousands of disadvantaged young people to secure better educations.

With a simple elegance that commands our respect, he displays many of the qualities we in the Congress value most. He is patient, judicious in both word and act, and possessed of unflinching integrity. Tempered by three decades of politics, the distinguished Senator from Vermont is never strident or overhasty. We all will miss the evenhanded manner with which he treats his colleagues—without regard to which side of the aisle they sit.

For 16 years, Senator STAFFORD has been a mainspring in the Congress. During his tenure, he has served this body, his State of Vermont, and the Nation with dedication and distinction. As he leaves the Senate, I wish him the very best in whatever he chooses to do.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has, since 1978, administered an exceptional delinquency prevention program known as Law-Related Education, LRE. This program

reflects the efforts over these years of five prominent not-for-profit national organizations—the American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International; Center for Civic Education/Law in a Free Society; Constitutional Rights Foundation; and the National Institute for Citizen Education in Law.

The LRE program conducted by these organizations promotes the building of strong moral foundations and respect for the law that is desperately needed among our young people, through educational programs in elementary and secondary school and other settings, training of teachers, curriculum development, and widespread use of community resource persons active in the local justice systems. This program is designed to instill respect for the law in juveniles and thereby contribute to the reduction of juvenile delinquency. Today, this outstanding LRE program operates in over 40 States throughout the Nation.

Mr. President, in my own State of Hawaii, I am gratified to see the law-related education program at work, helping to provide the leadership, training and education necessary to help our youngsters become productive and law-abiding citizens.

I note with satisfaction that in reauthorizing OJJDP, we continue to provide our young Americans with a uniquely qualified LRE program of training and coordination to help combat the growing problems of delinquency, drug addiction, gangs and juvenile violence. It is my hope that the national programs will be strengthened so the Federal Government can fulfill its leadership role for effective delinquency prevention and treatment programs, and provide statewide implementation of successful program models and training.

Mr. President, Law-Related Education deserves our continued support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt on Law-Related Education from the July/August 1988 issue of the National Institute of Justice, NIJ Reports, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the National Institute of Justice, NIJ Reports, July/August 1988]

LAW RELATED EDUCATION

Law Related Education (LRE) is a national program that teaches elementary and secondary students about law and the legal system and their rights and responsibilities as citizens. More than just an addition to social studies, Law Related Education fits into the general curriculum at any grade level.

LRE is conducted for OJJDP by five national organizations: the American Bar Association Special Committee on Youth Education for Citizenship, the Center for Civic Education, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, and Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center.

These organizations develop partnership programs, write classroom curriculums, train educators and resource persons, and mobilize community support for LRE.

In Law Related Education classrooms, volunteers, including judges, lawyers, police officers, legislators, and other law-related professionals, work with young people to help them increase their understanding about the law and legal system.

In elementary schools, LRE offers students the opportunity to learn about the underlying principles of law, the legal system, and government. In secondary schools, LRE teaches not only about the law but also about decisionmaking in a democracy, about individual accountability for events in government, and about responsibility for being good citizens. Much of the course material comes from newspaper articles and court decisions or is developed through learning experiences.

To stress to young people that they will be held accountable for using illegal drugs, the national LRE organizations are developing new drug-focused programs. For example, the law students in the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity at Texas Tech University have developed a manual explaining the legal consequences of an arrest and conviction for drug or alcohol offenses in Texas. The law students present the material to high school students in the Lubbock school system.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, students at Hamline University School of Law have developed a program that takes students through all phases of a drunk driving case. The program can be adapted for presentation in 1-, 2-, or 3-day segments as part of a regular high school civics class.

The LRE drug-focused programs will be tested in 21 States during the 1988-1989 school year and will be available in all States during the 1989-1990 school year.

According to evaluation results, properly implemented LRE programs can reduce student tendencies to resolve issues by violence, reduce dependence on delinquent peers, enhance understanding of the legal system, and develop healthier attitudes toward the legal system.

Last year, more than 15,000 teachers were trained in the Law Related Education curriculum, representing 400 school districts in 34 States.

MAJOR FRAUD ACT OF 1988

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to support H.R. 3911, the Major Fraud Act of 1988. Generally, this bill establishes criminal penalties for those who defraud the Government in the procurement process. Over the last few years, Government probes of major contractors, particularly in the defense area, have exposed massive fraud. Such waste of money is inexcusable. While the Government suffers the immediate loss, the real loser in such cases is the American taxpayer.

In the last Congress, we passed the False Claims Amendments Act and the Program Civil Remedies Fraud Act which are aimed at attacking fraud against the Government. This bill would add another weapon to the prosecutors arsenal by establishing a specific offense for major procurement fraud. I recognize that some contractors have realized the importance of

stopping fraud and have set up self-policing programs. I commend those companies who have developed and are diligently enforcing such programs. However, the fact remains that fraud is still widespread in this industry.

Additionally, when the Judiciary Committee considered this bill, an amendment was adopted to provide additional resources in the Department of Justice to be primarily dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of Government fraud.

This bill is an important step toward the prosecution of major fraud. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ANTITRUST PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am adding to this legislation the provisions of S. 438, a bill that previously passed the Senate unanimously. S. 438, which is cosponsored by Senators HATCH, THURMOND, HUMPHREY, BAUCUS, DeCONCINI, METZENBAUM, and KENNEDY would provide important benefits to America's research and development community and encourage continued innovation in high technology.

The relevant legislative history on this legislation can be found in the Judiciary Committee Report on S. 438, Senate Report 100-492, and in the October 4, 1988 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD beginning at S14434. We are still working on this legislation with interested House Members, and I look forward to working on the language and the legislative history with my friends, Congressmen RODINO, KASTENMEIER, and EDWARDS of California.

I encourage each of my colleagues to support this amendment. By doing so, we will promote America's competitiveness and encourage innovation by rewarding inventors and creators.

THE LEAD CONTAMINATION CONTROL ACT OF 1988

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, as the author of S. 2610, the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, I am extremely pleased that the Senate has acted favorably on H.R. 4939, the House companion bill to S. 2610. Our action here today will help protect our children from the adverse health effects of lead poisoning.

There is no doubt the fact that lead is a dangerous and toxic metal. If it is absorbed into the body by ingestion or inhalation or even by skin contact, it can be a fatal poison. It can also affect human development. Studies done by experts in the field show that high lead levels in children are associated with reduced IQ scores, lower academic achievement, reduced language skills, and reduced attention spans. Expectant mothers with above average levels of lead in their systems may suffer miscarriage, or bear low birth

weight babies. We recognize this risk when we deal with lead paint, or leaded gasoline. But we have not paid enough attention to the dangers of lead in our water.

Lead contamination of our drinking water can occur when the water runs through lead pipes, or when it sits in water coolers with lead parts. But today, after we have known since the time of the Romans that lead is a dangerous poison, we are still finding water coolers that not only contain lead parts, but are actually lined with lead. There are close to 1 million coolers in use today that contain lead components. I was shocked to learn that 8 out of 12 of the Halsey Taylor water coolers tested by the Environmental Protection Agency contained lead-lined tanks. One of these tanks contained lead levels 400 times greater than the EPA standard of 5 micrograms per liter.

Lead-lined water coolers pose an even greater threat because of the water use patterns. Not only are there multiple users of a single water cooler, but the contained water often sits in the cooler overnight, or even over weekends and vacations. This allows time for the lead to seep into the water at alarmingly high concentrations.

Where are these water coolers? It is truly frightening to think that they are in daily use in our children's schools. This is unacceptable. Lead, even in small amounts, is harmful to children. A child's small physical size increases the potential toxicity of lead in his or her system. Children also commonly have nutrient deficiencies that cause them to absorb and retain more lead. Thus, they literally are being poisoned whenever they get water after playing at recess, or as they drink water with their lunches or snacks.

The EPA estimates that over 160,000 children today are at risk of growth impairment or deformed blood cell formation from exposure to high lead levels in drinking water. Each year, over 240,000 children under age 6 are exposed to lead in drinking water at levels high enough to impair their intellectual development. All of these risks are unnecessary.

The legislation that we have just passed sends out the strong message that exposure to high levels of lead must stop. It directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue an order requiring manufacturers or importers of water coolers with lead or lead-lined water reservoir tanks to repair, replace, or recall and provide a refund for, such coolers within 1 year after enactment. It also requires the EPA to publish a list of drinking water coolers—specifying the brand and model of cooler—which are not lead-free within 100 days of enactment. Those coolers which contain parts that may corrode and allow lead contact with the water are included.

The measure also helps schools identify coolers which are not lead-free. The EPA will distribute a list of those coolers which are not lead-free, as well as a guidance document and testing protocol. All of the information will be available to the public, and in particular to local education agencies, private schools, and day care centers. State programs, aided by a new Federal grant program with \$30 million available for annual funding, will assist local efforts to eliminate lead contamination of drinking water.

Finally, this legislation establishes a program of technical and grant assistance for projects to detect and prevent lead poisoning from any source in children and infants. These projects must involve screening, referral, and public education services for families and communities. This program will stimulate research and prevention projects which might not otherwise exist.

We cannot take risks with the health of our children. We cannot let the normal pattern of their growth be altered. And we cannot allow any impairment of their intellectual development to occur. Our children are our future, and we must guarantee them the safe, healthy environment for development that they deserve.

Mr. President, I applaud the Members of the Senate for their action today, and the message that this action sends.

COMMENDING RICHARD BRANDON FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE SENATE AND THE NATION

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 499)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, at the close of this session of Congress, Rick Brandon, the staff director of the Senate Budget Committee will be leaving his position. Rick has served the Senate and me for 15 years and has served as staff director or minority staff director of the Budget Committee since the beginning of 1983.

To his responsibilities Rick has brought an enormous degree of talent and dedication. As staff director of the Budget Committee, Rick needed to be completely conversant in the policy issues related to virtually all areas of Federal spending and taxation. And, in fact, his grasp of all of these areas was phenomenal. Rick needed to be in complete command of all the intricacies of the Budget Act, the budget process, and Senate procedures. And he was. Rick needed to be in command